Vocabulary

1. Arithmetic/logic unit (ALU)- the part of a central processing unit that performs arithmetic and logical operations.
2. CPU-The brains of the computer.
3. Circuit board-
4. Computer-Electronic device that receive, processes and stores data and produces a result.
5. Control unit-The part of the central processing unit that controls the flow of information through the processor.
6. Data-Information entered into the computer o be processed that consists of text, numbers, sounds, and images.
7. Hard disk-A data storage unit inside a computer that can store a large quantity of data(60GB or more), but cannot easily be removed from the computer.
8. Hardware –The tangible, physical equipment that can be seen and touched.
9. Information-The output produced by a computer after it processes data.
10. Memory-Where data is stored.
11. Mobile devices-Cell phones, PDA’s
12. Motherboard-A circuit board that contains all of the computer system main components.
13. Notebook computers-Similar to a microcomputer; however it is smaller and portable.
14. RAM-Computers location where instructions and data are stored on a temporary basis this memory is volatile.
15. ROM-Permanent storage; instructions are burned onto chips by the manufacturer.
16. Server-A computer that handles request for data, e-mail, file transfers, and other network services from other computers.
17. Software-Intangible set of instructions that tells the computer what to do.
18. Supercomputer-Largest and fastest computer, capable of storing and processing tremendous volumes of data.
19. Tablet PC-A personal computer similar in size and thickness to a totepad on which you can take notes using a stylus or digital pen on a touch screen.
20. USB flash drive-A small removable data storage device.

Multiple choice

1. D
2. D
3. C
4. D
5. C

Fill in the blank

1. Short
2. Full
3. Faster
4. ALU
5. Long term